

## SPORTS

### GOLD MEDALS OF SOVIET JUDOKAS

At the European judo championship in Brussels, Vitaly Pavlyuk of the USSR won the under-70 kg division.

In the under-78 kg division Yury Morkulov won the bronze medal. And the finals of the under-71 kg division Tamas Nagy-Lunni from Tullus beat Sorge Dyon of France, the first such win for the metallist of two world championships.

### CHAMPION AHEAD

After eight rounds of the big international chess tournament in London the leader is Karpov. In his latest game he beat Korchnoi of Switzerland to a total of 5 points.

Polyayevsky of the USSR and Chandler of Great Britain had six points each.

### RECORD OF AUTO MODEL MAKER

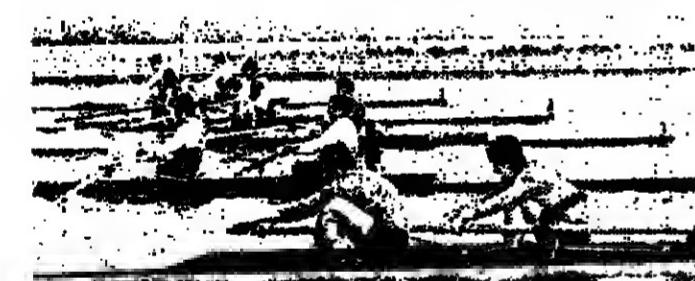
Anatoly Medvedev from Leningrad is the holder of a new national record in auto model racing. His miniature car, with an engine of only 1.5 cm cu. revolved at a speed of 233.80 kph over a 500 m stretch.

The car demonstrated its abilities in a contest of the country's strongest auto model makers at a condominium in the Crimean Region. The previous record was 222.496, reached by Vladimir Kruglov of Yaroslavl on his model.

### TOURNAMENT OF THE YOUNG

Young Soviet footballers took second place at the European championship under 16. In the final game, held in the West German town of Ulm, they lost to their West German counterparts 2-1.

The tournament, organized by the F.C.P.A., was held for the second time.



The USSR rowing championship has begun unusually early. In the photo is a scene from the 2,000 m heat.

Photo by Sergei Proskur



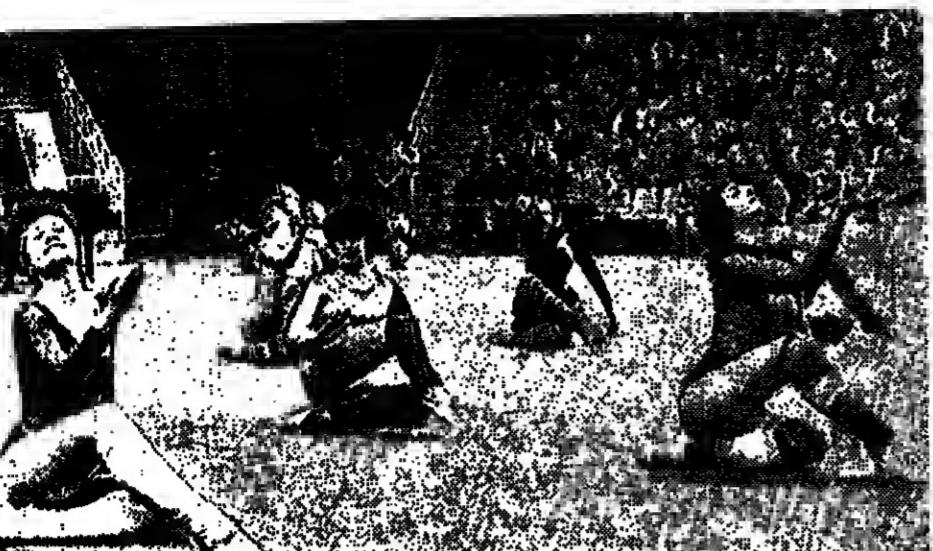
### ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

#### DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both

## Aerobics: Why it's popular



Exhibition performances of an aerobic gymnastics group at the Gubkin Institute of Oil and Gas Industry. Photo by Igor Lileyev

Like mushrooms after a summer rain, groups of aerobic gymnastics enthusiasts, mainly female, have started to appear lately. What is the reason for such an "explosion"? Primarily it's the need to move. The fast-moving 20th century, with its frenetic achievements in science and technology, has virtually "chained" many down, depriving them of movement, absolutely essential for health.

Furthermore, some girls want to practise gymnastics. But they can't accept into gymnastics groups because of age or physical factors. Not every one is able to do a double somersault, piroquets and other complex elements after all. Earlier there was a "oulala" — calisthenic gymnastics. But this has become so complex (just remember the ball exercises — not everyone can do them) as to prohibit access for everyone.

Well aerobic gymnastics is different. First, they

practise in groups and not alone. Second, fast "mischievous" music accompanies every movement, third, you practise it at your leisure without any competition. Fourth, it is most good for those who know how to knit and think up different costumes. Fifth, the age for participants is between seven and 70. The only drawback may be the health condition of those willing to train. You need a doctor's advice since not everyone can perform for 20 to 40 minutes without stopping.

The sessions are normally held two to three times a week. Most of the groups are female, but there are mixed ones, too (with children and men). Is there any benefit from all this? Yes, there is: weight goes down, the figure and the general indicators of health improve (for instance, blood pressure, pulse), as well as the favourable emotional impact from music, the colours of costumes, communications.



The first finalist for the Stanley Cup.

The players from the Canadian town of Edmonton, led by Wayne Gretzky, won twice at home, 7-1 and 4-3, and twice away, 8-5 and 3-1.

There is strong competition in the other semifinal. The Montreal Canadians, who had clinched the chiral prize of pro hockey five times in a row, have beaten at home games the holders of the Stanley Cup for the past four seasons—the New York Islanders 3-0 and 4-2, and made later success twice against the New York players in away games, 5-2 and 3-1.

The fifth game held in Montreal was again won by the hosts 3-1. Now, to enter the finals they have to score just one win, while their rivals have to win both remaining games.

Photo from "The Sentinel" newspaper

### First finalist known

The NHL champion of this season, the Edmonton Oilers, who won the semifinal series of four successive matches against the Minnesota North Stars, is

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Photo from "The Sentinel" newspaper

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# THE WORLD

## 'CALL TO ARMS'

Washington. President Reagan went on national TV recently to discuss US policy in Central America. He actually declared military interference and aggression in Central America to put down the revolutionary and national liberation movement there as a legitimate right and the moral duty of the USA.

Demonstrating the primitive political parochialism of the present US administration's approach and following the cut-and-dried dogmas of anti-communism, Reagan described the complex processes now underway in Central America exclusively as the result of "Moscow's intrigues" and "foreign influence".

## INTERNATIONAL COURT CONDEMNED WASHINGTON

The Hague. The United States must put an immediate stop to its mining of Nicaraguan ports, such is the judgement of the International Court of Justice at the Hague, with all fifteen members of the court voting for it. With fourteen votes in favour, a decision was passed condemning any encroachments on the political independence of Nicaragua via military, paramilitary actions or via threat of force.

Thus the International Court of Justice has pronounced the American administration guilty of the illegal actions which provoked the Sandinist government to lodge a complaint with this supreme judicial body.

It should be recalled that when the Security Council examined the mining of the Nicaraguan ports issue, the United States had to exercise its right of veto to prevent the adoption of a resolution condemning its actions, although votes in favour of the resolution were cast by thirteen delegates with one abstention. Forsooth that it would be still more difficult to find supporters among fifteen judges, elected from among leading international lawyers, and that it would be impossible to protect itself by exercising the right of veto. Washington hastily declared that for two years it would



Some may like medals... But I believe in profit!  
Drawing by Yury Ilyonov

## Vietnamese Prime Minister PROTESTS AT CHINESE ACTION

New York. The situation on the Sino-Vietnamese border is becoming increasingly grave. The Chinese are violating the border more and more often, carrying out incursions into Vietnam, said Pham Van Dong, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, in an interview to the "Newswise" magazine.

He stressed that the present aggression to Sino-Vietnamese relations is not accidental. Peking is out to subvert the atmosphere of dialogue between

the ASEAN nations and the Indochinese countries. The authorities in Peking are trying to support the Pol Pot regime, which over the past few months have suffered a number of defeats at the hands of the armed forces of People's Kampuchea. Nor is it mere coincidence that the Chinese stopped up their operations on the border at the time of President Reagan's visit to Peking.

Vietnam is carrying out a consistently peaceful policy, the head of the Vietnamese state noted. It has always expressed

its readiness to solve controversial issues by negotiation. We have repeatedly put forward this proposal to the Chinese side. However, Peking has invariably rejected our initiatives on normalization of relations. So far as we are concerned, the same applies to the United States. The process of normalization is imposed by the hostile policies of the American Government which, acting in collusion with Chinese expansionism, is seeking to weaken Vietnam and to undermine stability and security in South-East Asia.

## VIEWPOINT

Vladimir KATIN

## U.S. missiles in Europe: radius of threat

The newest first-strike missiles now deployed in West European countries are not only targeted at the Soviet Union and its allies. These missiles also present a lethal threat to the caudillos of the Middle East and Africa.

In fact, as is well known, 16 cruise missiles have already been deployed and put into combat readiness and these will eventually be a total of 112 cruise missiles on the island. Just to mind you, these rascals have a range of 2,600 kilometres. This means that from now on Libya, Syria, Jordan, Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Chad and Niger lie in the nuclear sights of the American cruise missiles.

It may be objected: why should the USA want to use nuclear weapons against those countries? In general this is a fairly logical question. But, alas, there is no logic in the unpredictable policy of the USA. There was absolutely no need in fact to drop death on the

already vanquished Japan in 1945, but the Americans did just this.

Let us take the following fact since the war, the upper echelons of the US leadership have discussed the use of nuclear weapons for winning goals in crisis situations (e.g., as in Iran) at a rate of 19 occasions. And on five occasions eat of the nineteen, the use of nuclear weapons against the Soviet Union was discussed. Who can guarantee that on the 20th time round the advocates of a nuclear strike will not gain the upper hand! The answer is — no one. It was very much so the point that a major political figure in Italy recently stated that the deployment of American missiles in Comiso is already encroaching on his country's relations with states in North Africa and the Middle East. These states, he stressed, consider the fact that they have now become a possible target for cruise missiles could be used as blackmail.

Let us try to imagine in what sort of situation the USA



might use its nuclear missiles against Afro-Asian countries. One high-ranking US army commander, Vice-Admiral Miller, claimed: In the future we may find ourselves in a situation in the Near and Middle East in which it would be increasingly difficult to maintain stability with the use of conventional weapons. In this case nuclear weapons will be our ultimate choice.

So the American oil interests are the detonator which may explode the atomic bomb over the countries of the region. To perfect its oil profits made by exploiting the natural riches of the Arabs, Iranians and Africans, the American administration, as we see, has already programmed nuclear strikes against them.

Other situations in which the USA might resort to the use of nuclear weapons in the area are also quite possible. For instance, an undesirable (in American eyes) turn of events in any one country where the national liberation movement creates a threat to pro-American regimes, could well lead to the use of nuclear blackmail involving the missiles now being deployed in Western Europe.

As we see it, all these facts indicate that the American "missilemen" of Western Europe has a direct bearing on the Middle East, which is close to it geographically and which has been arbitrarily declared by Washington as lying "within the sphere of its vital interests".

## King Juan Carlos I in the Soviet Union

(Continued from page 1)

tion of the world could make it possible to renew the measure man's faith in creative potential.

The Soviet Union appeals to all countries to take practical steps to contribute towards switching from confrontation to detente and cooperation, in favour of a radical reduction of armaments, primarily in nuclear weapons, on the basis of observance of the principle of equality and equal security, the setting up of climate among states to be set up.

Konstantin Chernenko highlighted Spain's intention of allowing nuclear weapons in soil, as well as her contribution to the success of the CSCE follow-up Madrid Meeting with desire to play a constructive role in the International arena.

RULING PARTY GREECE HOLDS CONGRESS

Athens. The ruling Hellenic Socialist Party (PASOK) is holding its Congress here. In addition to a half thousand party members, the Congress is attended by foreign guests representing different political parties. These include a delegation from the Communist Party of Soviet Union headed by V. Gorkikh, Alternate Member of Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee.

Andreas Papandreu, PASOK Chairman and Greek Prime Minister, delivered the main speech at the Congress.

He warmly noted that the president, who has been attempting to bring the legitimate Government of Nicaragua to its knees, has made the finalization of the anti-Sandinist counter-revolutionaries a priority in the Federal Budget, and that he intends to convert a plan for anti-Nicaraguan sabotage operations to the CIA into a government programme which has already been designated as Project Democracy.

Nuclear war can only be prevented by means of disarmament, said Papandreu. He is contributing to the struggle for disarmament and denuclearization.

The Greek Government has its own initiative to approach the Soviet leadership, to eliminate the threat of the domestic negotiations, to the extent of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkan Peninsula and a whole of Europe, and its agreement with the deployment of the Pershing and cruise missiles have met with a positive response among the people of Europe.

Papandreu spoke in favour

of the Solidarity with All the Peoples movements, of the colonial and racial regimes.

He further noted that the

regarded the elimination of foreign military bases in Greece and the country's withdrawal from NATO as forming part of its strategic aims. He said that Greece's expansion as a member of NATO had been negatively.

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# THE WORLD

## FLOWERS FOR THE COSMONAUTS



Indians welcoming the members of the first Soviet-Indian flight.

ing the progress of science and technology to the benefit of the whole of mankind.

The Indian Prime Minister expressed her gratitude to all the Soviet and Indian experts who ensured the successful implementation of the outstanding experiment.

On their tour of India the Soviet-Indian crew were welcomed with garlands of bright flowers wherever they went.

Particularly heartwarming welcome was accorded to the citizens of the city of Bangalore, capital of the state of Karnataka, and the space capital of India. It is here that the Indian space research centre is located.

The cosmonauts visited an exhibition devoted to the Aryabhata satellite, the first result of Soviet-Indian cooperation in space.

Our work in space reflected the spirit of mutual understanding between our two great nations, said flight commander Yuri Malyshev on behalf of the crew. Nature itself helped us in our exploration. The skies over India were clear when we did our photography, and we now happy to make available to scientists the first album of the photographs of India taken when we carried out our experiment "Terra".

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ELECTIONS IN EL SALVADOR PRODUCED BY CIA



Washington. The recent forced "presidential elections" in El Salvador was masterminded by the CIA. This conclusion follows from an eloquent admission in US Congress by Senator J. Helms.

This law-maker, notorious for his links with President Reagan, and American special services, reported that the CIA directly financed staging of elections in El Salvador. Money was given unstintingly for this political spectacle.

Through the secret channels of the American spy department Washington's puppet Deutsches Parlament received large funds and radio and TV equipment used for concealed psychological conditioning of the people. We have done everything for these elections, short of slipping the ballots into ballot-boxes, cyclically claimed a CIA spokesman at a sitting of the special Senate committee on intelligence.

Photo: AP-TASS

A Salvadorean soldier stands guard during the "free expression of will".

Photo: AP-TASS

Converging each spring on the West German resort town of Oberhof an excursion of members of Ilmenau's hot-spring making partnership, writes N. Barabonova in LITERATURNAJA GAZETTA.

Forty-odd years ago they all were members of another partnership which was known as the SS poison division. "The Deadhead", the author notes. The code-name Ilmenau reflects their yearning for the golden days of 1945 when these former SS-men entrenched themselves on the banks of Russian Lake Ilmen where they destroyed, burnt and looted towns and villages, and tortured, shot and hanged peaceful civilians. The service record of the division includes not only Ilmenau but also the city of Khar'kov where they killed 200,000 peaceful Boylei citizens, Warsaw where they brutally murdered Polish patriots and the Western Front where they killed hundreds of British servicemen.

Most of the citizens of Oberhof expressed utter indignation to the city. Authors who followed this SS gathering to take place, the writer notes. Thus, in their turn, justified their action by saying that this gives an impetus to the development of retail trade.

## HOME NEWS

### Round the Soviet Union

**THE MOSKVA RIVER HAS ONCE AGAIN BEEN NAMED THE LEAST POLLUTED RIVER FLOWING THROUGH THE CAPITAL IN EUROPE.** This is evidenced by data of the Moscow-Okav administration for the control and uses of water. The upper reaches of the Moskva and Volga rivers are receiving more and more pure water. Special boats and ships are used to keep these rivers clean.

**THE SECOND USSR-WEST GERMANY SYMPOSIUM ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ENDED IN KISINNEV.** Among the key topics discussed were the interaction of society and nature both on a national and international level.

**IT HAS LONG BEEN KNOWN THAT PLANTS ABSORB MOST OF THEIR SOLAR RADIATION AT SUNSET.** Scientists in the Russian Federative Kami Republic have now reproduced sunset light in a new spectrum of green light. In their light, cucumbers ripen three weeks earlier than usual and tomatoes 45 days earlier. Optimal radiations intensity and the best sequence and duration of radiation are held by a preset program.

**ESTONIA'S RESERVES OF COMBUSTIBLE SHALE ARE FAR GREATER THAN HAS BEEN BELIEVED, SAY SCIENTISTS WHO COMPLETED INVESTIGATIONS PINPOINTING THE MOST COMMERCIAL PROFITABLE SHALE DEPOSITS.** Up to 300 million tonnes are now extracted yearly, and they believe that the output will grow substantially in future. The raw material is valuable in the chemical industry, and in power engineering.

**THE LOCAL PUPPET THEATRE IN THE SOUTHERN RUSSIAN CITY OF STAVROPOL HAS MOVED INTO ITS NEW HOME, a specially designed building with an auditorium seating 300. The company is at present staging plays by Russian classic as well as modern Soviet and foreign playwrights. Its shows are attended by nearly a quarter of a million people each year.**

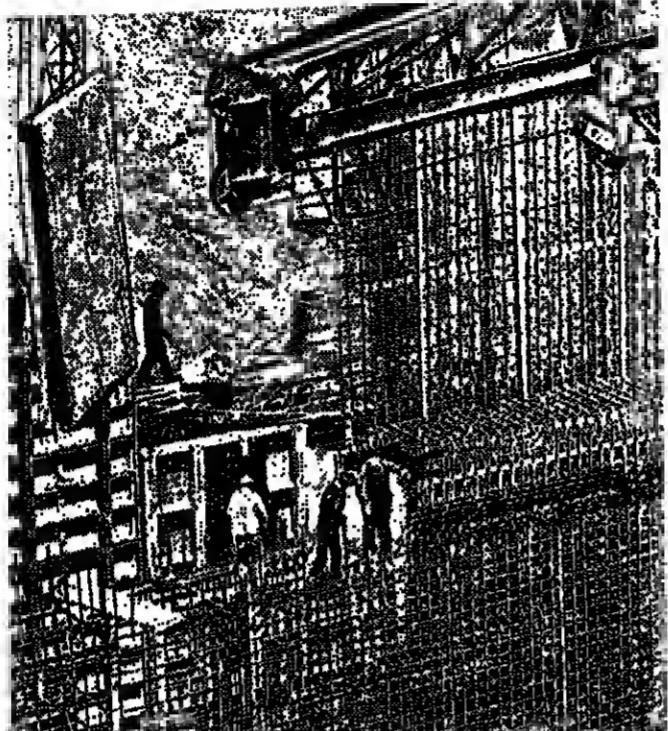
### SULAK CHAIN-POWER NECKLACE OF DAGHESTAN

Engines are of the spillover type. It is economically feasible to construct a chain of over twenty hydroelectric plants on the Sulak River in Daghestan — an autonomous republic in the North Caucasus. River flows can be regulated every season, thus holding back the spring-summer floods, while at the same time the chain of reservoirs will provide a reliable waterway.

The Gargabli plant was the first to be built. It supplied water which is badly needed in Daghestan's valley as well as electrically to the local mountain people. The village of Gargabli became famous not only for its hydroelectric power plant but also for its splendid peaches. The costs of the irrigation system were recovered by the first year's harvest alone.

The Chirkey plant, built at the point where the Sulak leaves the mountains to meet the plain, was the second to rise. It doubled Daghestan's power output. A new town named Kizlyar sprang up near the plant and the reservoir made it possible to cultivate rice in the area.

At 1 million kw the Chirkey plant, the last to be built, was the most powerful in the North Caucasus. Its four power units produce almost 5,000 million kilowatt-hours. The plant which has completely paid back its cost, houses a number of amazing novelties. Its power units are coupled in two parallel



Reinforcement bogie assembled on the left bank of the Mietili dam.

blocks, placed one after the other. This was necessitated by the narrowness of the valley.

A new project, Miali (220 thousand kw), is under construction. A town will also be constructed nearby. As construction at Miali progresses, operations will be shifted over to Irgaaz.

One more plant, the Irgaaz project (600 thousand kw), will be built upstream from the Chirkey reservoir. A town will also be constructed nearby. As construction at Miali progresses, operations will be shifted over to Irgaaz.

### Gas from Eastern Siberia

Reserves of gas have been discovered not far from Bratsk on the Angara River near Lake Baikal. Apart from gas, the deposit contains considerable amounts of gas condensate.

This confirms prediction by scientists who said that there are

both oil and gas in Eastern Siberia. However, obtaining them has been hampered by the great depth at which they have been discovered. In Bratsk, a well nearly four kilometres deep has been drilled reaching the productive stratum.

Reserves of this valuable raw material have also been found and prospected in Zima, which is the centre of a new industrial area, and also in the Upper Lena Territorial Production District where the Baikal-Amur Railway begins.

University have provided the answers to those questions, writes *PRAVDA*.

**CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS WELL PROVIDED FOR**

For the Soviet society, writes the *KOMMUNIST* journal, both steady increase in the real tangibility and expansion of the variety of constitutionally guaranteed rights are characteristic. While in 1940, 2,000, 1,000 and 300 million roubles were spent respectively for education, health protection and physical training, and pensions, the figures were 19,200, 6,000 and 10,600 million roubles in 1965, to reach in 1980 already 31,600, 17,200 and 33,300 million roubles. Or take housing construction. During the first five-year plan periods only 57 to 82 million square metres of housing were constructed in live years. Starting with the fifth five-year plan period (1966-1970), the figure went beyond the 500 million square metres. This is what made it possible to write into the present USSR Constitution the exceptionally important clause: "Citizens of the USSR have the right to housing". The above is not only on a state scale, but also with respect to separate work collectives. During the previous years almost all the profits obtained by the enterprises, had to be charged for the state budget in order to use them from a central distribution point in branches that were vital for the entire society. Now part of these assets can be left at the disposal of the work collectives for developing production, for material incentives, for implementing social plans. For example, the funds of economic incentive in state enterprises and economic organizations totalled 2,300 million roubles in 1965, while in 1980 they exceeded 30,000 million roubles. The sum is quite comparable to largest spending items in the state budget.

### FROM the SOVIET PRESS

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#### HOUSES FOR THE NORTH

*What kind of villages are needed?* In Karakal, an autonomous republic in the north-western part of the European USSR. And how much can be borrowed from the post Students and professors of Petrozavodsk

## HOME NEWS

### Bound for the Chukotka shore

Having broken the ice on the eastern shores of the Chukchi Peninsula, the "Niva" icebreaker escorted a diesel electric ship, "Tigr Markov", bound with cargo to the North, into the port of Ust'-Yana. This is the most Bering Sea port on the approaches to the Arctic (the port is Egevkinok) to hold larger navigable flag the year. Following the "Tigr Markov", bound for the port from Vladivostok, are the tugs "Tasman", "Angustus", and the vessel, "Borya Tsoykov".

Hydrogliders acting as surveillance pilots have compiled detailed maps of the Bering, marking every spot of the ice. Changes in the ice are monitored by satellite. This enables the ship's captain to plot their course steaming through the most dangerous concentrations of ice and to take account of the weaker parts of the ice sheet which is up to two metres thick.

In many ways the success of such journeys depends on efficiency of work done by

Berths at Chukotka have equipped with new equipment and mechanisms. Wide use is made of special ships which can load cargo without port facilities.

One more pier, the Irtysh project (600 thousand kw), will be built upstream from the Chirkey reservoir. A town will also be constructed nearby. As construction at Miali progresses, operations will be shifted over to Irgaaz.

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## ENTERTAINMENT

### PROFILES

# SVETLANA VOSKRESENSKAYA

It is only recently that the 26-year-old choreographer Svetlana Voskresenskaya has become well known. Despite the fact that she drew the traditionally unlucky number of 13, Voskresenskaya, a Moscowite, managed to win the all-USSR contest of choreographers which was held in Moscow last March. Her two ballets to music by Dmitry Shostakovich, "The Party-First", based on a story by Boris Lavrovoyev, and "Dangerous Games", were above towards the close of the contest and won first prize.

I have long since been entranced by the opportunity of expressing in dance the conflict between love and duty. It was this conflict that I tried to reflect in the story of Lavrovoyev's heroine, says Svetlana Voskresenskaya. "Dangerous Games" is a reminder at the threat of war over-heating, hasty. I left the need for peace on earth particularly acutely after the birth of my daughter who is now just seven months old.

Svetlana Voskresenskaya graduated from the Moscow Ballet School. For several years she worked with the Abai Opera and Ballet Theatre in the Kazakhstan capital of Alma-Ata. Six years ago Svetlana returned home to Moscow where she became a soloist with the Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble. She did a lot of dancing for the company taking part in all the ensemble's productions and concert programmes though she was not entirely happy executing the work of other choreographers. She was gradually overcome by the desire to try her hand at choreography herself. She wanted to express her own vision of plasticity, her thoughts and feelings in ballet. Voskresenskaya professed a lot of iron bar rehearsals with the ensemble's artistic directors, Nalya Katsikina and Vladimir Vasilyev. The choreographic principles of these two masters are reflected in Voskresenskaya's works.

Voskresenskaya's first independent production includes a Spanish dance to music by Ravel. It was here that her ability for psychological interpretation of human characters in dance became evident. Listening to an Elton John recording inspired Svetlana to create a dance scenario based on this music. The result, "Improvisation", is now in the repertoire of the Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble. Svetlana was also inspired to turn Asterix de Solot-Eupiry's story, "The Little Prince", into a ballet.

Profound thought, the ability to translate a theme into dramatic terms, a sense of form and



Svetlana Voskresenskaya during rehearsal.

A rich, stylized culture are the characteristic traits of Voskresenskaya's choreography. In her productions she likes to depart from the customary canons and to express the inner world of her contemporaries in free plasticity.

Her first production, "Antony and Cleopatra" is music by Prokofiev, staged at the Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre, is a great success. The main parts were especially written for the theatre's leading dancers, Margarita Oredzova and Vladimir Grillev.

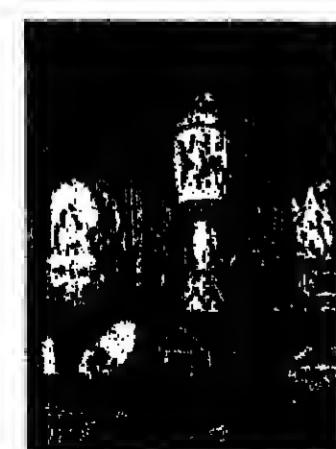
When the Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble attended classes at the Academy of Jazz, in Rio de Janeiro, it was Svetlana Voskresenskaya who was the quickest to absorb the plasticity of this modern dance form. And it is this genre to dance that is closest to her, both as dancer and choreographer.

Yelena YEROFEEVA

## Still life from origins to this day

The traditional themes of still life have continued unchanged throughout centuries, often interpreted in most diverse ways by artists of different periods and peoples. How does this occur? The exhibition, "Still Life in the European Paintings of the 16th-Early 20th Centuries" makes it possible to trace the "anatomy" of still life as a genre.

It has opened at the Pushkin Fine Arts Museum in Moscow which was its sponsor together with the Dresden Gallery, the Hermitage of Leningrad and the Tretyakov Gallery. All in all, the exhibition includes 120



• Johann Georg Hiltz, "A case with pistols" (Berlin Museum of Applied Art), 17th century. • Giorgio Merandri, "The Misophysical Still Life" (The Hermitage Museum of Leningrad), early 20th century.



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## FILM ABOUT EMERICH KALMAN

Two major studios, Mosfilm of the USSR and Hungary's Memento, are working on a co-production in the work of the outstanding Hungarian composer Emerich Kalman, who wrote numerous operettas, which are still very popular even today. The centenary of the composer's birth was celebrated worldwide. Script was by Yuri Nagibin, the well-known Soviet writer.

I am primarily attracted by the composer's genius and also by the peculiar mystery which surrounded him and which was enshrouded both for his contemporaries and descendants. Nagibin told a correspondent.

How will the composer's biography and music be blended in the film? I tried to make the music an integral element of the action, to let it inseparably with Kalman's biography, just as was the case in his life. Though he had a mainly sed life, he wrote joyful and invigorating music. Carambole, one of the world's most rousing tunes, was written when a woman, the composer loved, was dying.

I hope that sorrow and joy will harmonize in the film, thus allowing viewers to gain insight into the composer's soul. He was a multidimensional, honest and uncompromising artist.

The film will feature many melodies from Kalman's operettas sung by Austrian, Soviet and Hungarian singers.

## UKRAINIAN SEMIPRECIOUS STONES FOR FESTIVAL 'STARS'

The 17th All-USSR Film Festival is taking place in the Ukrainian capital Kiev. For ten days until May 17, Kiev will be the capital of multination Soviet cinema art. Traditionally, it is both well-known masters of the cinema — scriptwriters, film directors, cameramen, actors and composers, as well as young people who have yet to make their name in the film world who have converged on Kiev. All in all, nearly one hundred features, documentaries, animated cartoons and popular science films entered for the festival.

These are historical films dealing with the revolutionary

and combat traditions of Soviet reality and the selected images of our country. The best works will be named by the juries of the competition sections.

Prizes made out of semi-precious stones by Ukrainian masters, will be presented to the winners.

Apart from the film industry, in the festival programme there will be able to see a retrospective showing of films by winners of previous festivals and acquisitions with works by film makers.

## USSR—INDIA: BOOK EXCHANGE

A protocol was signed in Delhi on publishing 20th-century Indian literature in the USSR and Soviet literature in India. Work on the project starts in the two countries next year.

The Soviet-Indian book exchange is a tradition of long standing. Since 1947 the Soviet Union has published more than a thousand Indian titles with a total print of 40 million copies. Soviet readers have read Rabin-

dranath Tagore, Premchand, Mulk Raj Anand, Krishan Chander. In addition, India has

including "Mahabharata", "Mahabharata", "Ramayana", etc., both in Russian and English languages spoken to the USSR.

India, too, has increased its orders for Soviet books during the last three years.

and Soviet classics, books on science and technology, of course, children's books, very popular in India.

As part of the "Moscow Stars" Arts Festival, a concert dedicated to the works of composer Georgi Sviridov (center) was given in the Grand Hall of the Moscow Conservatory. The program included "The Small Triptych" for orchestra, a musical illustration to Tolstoy's novel, "Blizzard" and "To the Memory of Sergei Yesenin", a poem for tenor, choir and orchestra.



Photo by Andrei Savchenko

Photo by Andrei Savchenko

## WHAT'S ON!

May 12-14

### THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlino), 14—A variety concert Bolshoi Theatre performances: 12—Double-bill: Chopin, "Pinocchio"; 13 (eve)—Admire! "Quedlinburg"; 14—Khrennikov, "Children in Backyard"; 15—Kazhdan, "A Girl (eve)—Gadzhieva, "A Girl (eve)—Lebedeva, "The Bride"; 16—Loban, "The Widow".

Tchaikovsky Concert Hall (Moscow Philharmonic, 12—Double-bill: "Divertissement" (one-act ballet); 13 (mat)—Hertz, "Voin Precaudins" (ballet); 13 (eve)—The "Moscow Stars" Arts Festival closes with a performance by the Bolshoi Ballet. 15—A concert by the Bolshoi Soloists.

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq., 12—Klimsky-Korsakov, "The Legend of the Invisible City of Kitezh" (opera); 13 (mat)—A concert by the Bolshoi soloists; 13 (eve)—Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera).

Stenislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St., 12—Strauss' "Der Zigeunerbaron" (opera); 13 (mat)—Merzoyev, "Doctor Dolittle" (ballet); 13 (eve)—Puccini, "Bohème" (opera); 14—Tchaikovsky, "Swan Lake" (ballet).

Opera Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St., 12 (eve)—Glinka, "Monosovskiy Universali".

## BUSINESS

### PROGRESS

## IN SOVIET-SPANISH TRADE

The trade agreement signed in September 1972 by the USSR and Spain end the opening of the trade missions in Moscow and Madrid laid the basis for cooperation in the field of trade exchange between the two countries. Compared with 1973, trade turnover has risen over 13-fold. The Soviet Union buys traditional goods of Spanish origin, carrying out trade exchange of chemical products, Madras Russas, delivering to Spain sawn timber and importing to Soviet Union the products of the paper industry, packaging materials and other goods.

On the basis of an agreement on scientific and technological cooperation the exchange is growing of specialists in the area of fundamental and applied research, contacts strengthen in medicine, power engineering, the chemical industry, agriculture and transport. For instance, there are durable links between Soviet specialists in the coal industry and the Spanish UNOSA. The scientific exchange between the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Supreme Council of Technical Research of Spain develops beneficially.

Recently set up is a new Spanish firm which will sell Soviet timber, spars to them, as well as service 3,500 Soviet tractors now working in the fields of Spain, the technical and maintenance qualities of which are praised by the farmers.

Considerable piece in the economic links of the two countries is taken by mixed Soviet-Spanish societies: Sovibspan, which services Soviet fishing boats in the Canary Islands. In-

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